



FACTORS AND SOCIO-CRIMINOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

In the name of peace and development, human rights and vulnerable people whose children are popularized everywhere with pomp. The international institutions and the legal instruments that underlie them in the countries make it an exciting field of battle. They are investing huge amounts of money for investigations, training, and repression, trying to minimize, but to no avail, the growth of crime. On the contrary, crime takes the censor. Children are abused and then forgotten in homes where they are supposed to be better secured. In addition to the main factors of domestic violence against children, this study demonstrates the unfortunate socio-criminological consequences, negatively affecting the good growth of victims. The goal is to alert our readers, governments and justice to the ongoing atrocities endured by these fragile persons, transforming them into danger for society. The experience was conducted in Butembo in RD.Congo on street children, retarded pupils for this cause and teachers, former victims. Research has shown that over 90% of children who are abused at home have a bad life. As adults, some martyred theirs because of domestic violence endured.

KEY WORDS: child, factor, domestic violence, atrocity, social consequences, criminological consequences.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The abuse of children around the world is a real concern, says Cornelius Williams (Unicef, 2017). The same damning report makes note on domestic violence that three quarter of children (around 300 million) aged between 2 and 4 in worldwide are victims of psychological aggression and / or physical punishment in their own homes by those who are supposed to take care of them. Six of ten children aged 12 months are regularly victims of violent discipline. Almost one quarter of this age, the punishment is to be shaken, and nearly one of ten is slapped, hit on the face, head, or ears; one quarter aged less than 5 lives with a mother who's been abused by intimate partner.

Faced with this alarm, it is curious that the action against impunity for human rights [ACIDH, 2014] holds as vulnerable people: the elderly, the disabled, foreigners, migrants and stateless persons; refugees, minorities (linguistic, ethnic, religious etc.), civilians in war or indigenous, displaced. Similarly, Public International Law describes three categories of vulnerable people: fleeing armed conflict, anthropogenic or natural environmental disasters, and a disastrous economic / social situation (Doriane LACHAL, 2013). However, it is wrongly forgotten that the worst of the vicious violence of which the mistreatment, the contempt, the sexual violence ... is perpetrated silently in the home against the children, proven victims without voice or defender.

No doubt, violence has always been part of human life. We can see various consequences in all regions of the world. [...] Worse, violence perpetrated at home against children is a global challenge (E. G. KRUG, 2002, P3) has immeasurable pain. It is disgusting to see children being abused by people who are supposed to protect them. Globally, surveys (Unicef, 2016, p8) have shown that exposure to violence in early childhood can disrupt the process of brain development, with adverse effects on health, behavior and learning, also affecting academic success (which justifies the selective choice of our respondents). It can also lead to greater susceptibility to psychological disorders, such as depression and dangerous behaviours. Abused children are more likely to become violent themselves later. Finally, at the global level, it is reported that every 5 minutes a child dies as a result of violence (WHO, 2012), and about 6 out of 10 children (nearly 1 billion) are subject to violent disciplinary measures at home (Unicef, 2014).

Therefore, from all these violence, (Muriel Salmona, 2010) those towards the children are the most hidden. The law of silence reigns supreme. And this is especially true for abuse, that is, violence experienced by children while in the care of a trusted person or on whom they depend, such as a parent, brother, older sister, family member, nanny, babysitter, a person with authority over the child (teacher, educator, caregiver, priest, etc.), and sometimes even by people working in a social structure meant to protect them from such a danger (institution, host family, etc.).

Our study deals with the socio-criminological domestic violence's effects, perpetrated knowingly or not, against the children. The facts were experienced and taken in Butembo, DR Congo. From this challenge, we ask why violence against these growing beings persists in the home. What socio-criminological consequences do these despicable acts create in the lives of victims? How to proceed to overcome this children's suffering in the depths of houses?

At home, children can be raped for: ignorance [health of the child, law, and exag-

gerated punishment], revenge, bad faith. Directly or indirectly, the consequences would be unlimited given the nature and degree of violence perpetrated. Physical and psychological health can be affected by degrees: abnormally growing, developing other physical and / or social illnesses, academic failure, passing on sadistic behaviour to children under one's roof. Some died, directly or later. In strategies, a tripled awareness: of interest, legal consequences and humanism would be considered. Child rapists and their rights at home must be prosecuted and punished.

The present study is part of an interpretation of the following three theories: Cesaro Lombroso's deterministic theory inflated by the internal self in the feeling of superiority: domestic violence is an abuse of power and authority (Le Roux A et St Martin A. 2016) larger and stronger on the smaller and weaker (A Al Odhayani, 2013); the theory of frustration-aggression proposed and advocated by Dollard, Berkowitz (John Dollard, Neal E. Miller and others in 1939), developed by Miller, Roger Barker, explaining that aggression is the result of a blockage, or a frustration, interfering in the fact but has set an individual. And the anomie theory of Emile Durkheim and Karl Merton (ANOTA Martin, 2013) where Durkheim accuse the absence or non-compliance of the Merton standards means for the commission of the crime. FREUD: Crime is a symbolic expression of the inner tension that a person cannot control.

The goal is for parents and guardians or other caregivers to be informed about the kinds and serious violence that children are silently experiencing. They are sensitized to depart from it, seeing the consequences that they entail. The goals are that domestic violence in all its forms against children cease. May parents and guardians be courageous and responsible in helping these miniature beings to develop harmoniously, denounce those who still martyrize them today.

Our research covers a triple interest: our personal motivation based on the number of complaints received when we were Administrative Authority then Judicial Police Officer in Butembo City. Testimonies, we had in legion. For society, we must set up legal and scientific mechanisms to sustainably protect these fragile beings, the country's hope. The humanistic and humanitarian spirit should inhabit any parent or caretaker of children. For science, this study allows us to experiment with some theories and methods of criminological analysis of facts / acts.

II. METHODOLOGICALASPECT:

Domestic violence is a phenomenon abusing in different manners to children of different ages, perceived and undergone differently to different degrees. Insofar as the violence perpetrated and / or suffered are not alike. Each of the victims would individually and secretly show the violence inflicted on him, how they were perpetrated, and demonstrates how she endured them with negative sequel that she still bears because of these traumas.

Indeed, man is at the same time bio-psycho-social, fundamental elements to read behaviours (S. BORNSTEIN, 2006), even from appearance to nearest similarities, humans seem the same. In the opposite, natural sciences (CORDIS News, 2018) and the humanities (NOTHIAS J-L, 2011) have revealed that even genetically identical, twins still have biological differences. Psychologist (A. Donion-Grilliat and M-L Malliard, 2016) confirms for the univertellins twin that, in simulating phenomenological reality, perceptions are different as the corresponding

reactions.

In this study of domestic violence against children with possible immediate impact, it's certain that victims perceived differently by the individuals even by the groups. We precisely exploited socio-criminological aspect of consequences. At the views of the above-mentioned individual differences, the junction of the clinical and phenomenological method was more appreciated.

II.1. Clinic-phenomenological method:

The clinical method is borrowed from medicine. The doctor went to the bedside of patient to find out his real troubles, to help him, treat him. The clinical method is an important scientific approach in the social sciences and criminology, and practically an art. In method, it allows to realize an original scientific production. In art / technique, it is a practice of psychic, medical or psychotherapeutic care. Better in criminology, the clinical method facilitates to determine the true causes of criminal behaviour or victimization.

In criminology, "*clinical current*" conducts research, analysis practices, training with people in special situation, to be treated in all honour and discretion. Victims of domestic violence against children are each in a particular worrying situation. Domestic violence must be cease.

For level and principle, quoted by Daniel Anzieu in the *Dictionary of Psychology*, D. Lagache evokes a "clinical method" based on three postulates:

- A dynamic postulate: the human psyche based on intra and inter-subjective conflicts;
- An inter-actionist postulate: the conduct or person's reaction to situations he's in;
- A historical postulate: the personality is in perpetual evolution by growing experienced.

Our case examines the origin of cruelty on children: adopted, innate or inherited / parents.

For the application, two alternatives were used in the clinical approach. Individually, respondents had touching particularities by the violence from their familiars, communicated it to us in all intimacy. In collective, it was group dynamics. Stimulated by the very clear answers of their colleagues, our subjects in families gave us the intimacy of their heart. In phenomenology, the subjects gave themselves to our particular attention to explain the individual mechanisms of endurance to the ignoble facts and the repression of the stresses of domestic violence. On other side, phenomenology is a tri-concept: science, philosophical current and scientific approach. As a science, it studies phenomena whose the structure is based on the analysis of the experience. As a method, it focuses attention on the experience of phenomenon by the subject.

We also used the phenomenal method as proposed by Alfred Schutz (1974) in four principles:

- Personal experiencing of domestic violence against children;
- Endurance atrocities of the domestic violence by each one of our interviewed;
- Some mechanisms developed by each one for enduring atrocities of violence at home;
- Experienced individually in group to pupils in life reconstitution during the violence.

II.2. Techniques:

Upstream and downstream, techniques are tools at the service of the method, for the collection and processing of data before any analysis. Upstream, we used the clinical interview (private data), interviewing the victims on honour and isolation for high discretion. Group dynamics intervened in respondents' stimulus. The questionnaire was administered on request, to express in anonymity the atrocity of the violence suffered at home by the children from the pets. Given the status of the perpetrators and their respectability, the children preferred to express themselves on paper. Downstream, the statistical processing of data has taken place. For analysis, the indicators / variables were age and home group including: pupils, adult victims, and street children.

II.3. Population and sample:

We remind that we did our study on 90 people drawn from the indefinite population by quota on 3 groups, in half and half as follows: 30 students including 15 girls and 15 boys, 30 teachers including 15 women and 15 men and finally street children 15 and 15 surveyed.

Table1. The target population of our investigations

Groups	Class of surveyed people							
	Street Children		Retarded pupils		Teachers Victims		Total	
Sex	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men
Quotas	15	15	15	15	15	15	45	45
Total	30		30		30		90	

Source, our wise selection;

By our survey, we met pupils and teachers in school. We likely contacted street children through the chairman of their association. By the way, all revealed that several factors favour domestic violence: physical strength of older to the less elderly, the premeditation, alcohol and drugs, level of education, isolation and the weakening of the victims, fear of reprisals, shame, culture and religion, weaknesses and heaviness of the judicial system. Other important factors are, power, jealousy, arguments, separation, insanity, finances, illness, and physical and mental depression.

II.4. Domestic violence against children:

Violence is an act of imposing or obtaining from a person a service or benefits against his will, without freedom. Violence: an act of brutality of the strongest on the weak. It threatens, harasses, traumatizes physically and psychologically the victim, the child.

The UN General Assembly Declaration of 23/2/1994 defines **violence against children** as "all acts of violence against the youngest age, causing or could cause physical, sexual, psychological suffering, including the threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, in public life or in private life".

Domestic violence occurs when violent power is exercised in the parcel space. This is physical, psychological, sexual or financial abuse. And, by a **child's violence**, is any behaviour that, in the context of a parent or guardian's relationship, causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, such as physical aggression, forced sex, psychological violence and any other act of domination.

By sexual violence, we mean any sexual act, attempted sexual act or any other act by a person to consume sex by force or by consent of a child. This definition includes rape: penetration by force or not of any orifice of one's body: vulva, anus, and nose, ear, by means of the penis or other parts of the body or an object. Thus, several factors favour domestic violence against children:

1. *Sex*. From the myth surrounding it, sex makes girls more victim than boys;
2. *Beauty*. Usually child girls are more sexually victimized than boys;
3. *Attire*. If she does not conform to the culture, males sexually rapes girls;
4. *Age of the victim*. At home, the big siblings violate the younger;
5. *Ethnicity*. Adoptive children are often victims;
6. *Complexity of behaviour* [upper/lower]. The executioner is seen superior, the child inferior;
7. *Hate*. Parent/guardian regretting expenses on grounds that he/she is financially overexploited
8. *Extreme poverty of parents*. Adopted children are neglected, segregated, abused;
9. *Poverty of guardians*. For survival, parents put their children into exploitation;
10. *Unemployment*. Children who are victims of parental laziness;
11. *Level of education*. Parents less educated violate more children than educated parents;
12. *Children*. Without children, too much or often pregnant, children are victims;
13. *Health*. Parent mentally insane, guardian or elder may abuse children;
14. *Parent preferences of children*. Some parents create dissension between children;
15. *The carelessness / laissez-faire*. Children in free electrons regret their later life;
16. *Unconsciousness of the victim*. Heavy services and abusive punishment to children are domestic violence;

17. *Climate / atmosphere*. During the winter, rain, children are more immobile, abused.
18. *The spirit / criminal intent*. Some executioners feel happy, committing crime
19. *Parental power*. Some parents frustrate children in imposing them illegal acts: drug, fraud;
20. *Heavy work, boring*. Initiation of child to housework and responsibility's life is a kind of domestic violence. The child can be physically and psychologically affected. The tugging for dissatisfaction of a spouse [the wife] falls on the children.

While cases of extreme violence remain the most damaging, (Frédérique Van Houcke, 2007) children also say that daily violence (which is less visible) also affects them immensely. One of the main ideas of the study is not to make a hierarchy between the violence, between those that would be acceptable and those that would not be: any violence, whatever it is, must be fought. It is also important to remember that while some violence is unexpected and isolated (a case that is often widely reported in the press), most acts of violence are perpetrated by people who are close to children, and in whom they should trust: parents, small friends, husbands or partners, educators, teachers and employees.

III. RESULT PRESENTATION:

III.1. Multiple domestic violence endured by children:

Table 2. Domestic violence and atrocities endured by children

Table 2. Domestic violence and atrocities endured by children											
Independent variables	Dependent variables	Answers from children and former victims of domestic violence									Total % of emitted views
		Street children			Retarded pupils			Ancient victims			
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	
1. Physical	Blows and wounds	13	15	28	14	15	29	12	15	27	84=93,33
	Flagellation / whips	14	15	29	15	15	30	14	15	29	88=98
	Heavy work, unhealthy	15	12	27	14	13	27	14	15	29	83=92,22
	Dangerous work,	8	10	18	7	10	17	6	9	15	50=55,56
	Degrading work	5	9	14	6	8	14	8	9	17	45=50
	Punishment of hunger	8	14	22	6	8	16	11	13	24	62=68,89
	Attempt assassination	4	6	10	2	4	6	5	8	13	29=32,22
2. Psychological	To reprimand	15	14	29	13	15	28	15	15	30	87=96,67
	Meditate, slander	13	14	27	11	13	24	14	13	27	78=86,67
	Punish hunger	8	14	22	6	8	16	11	13	24	62=68,89
	Reminder of dead parents	4	6	10	3	6	9	8	5	13	32=35,56
	Forcing illegal work	3	8	11	5	5	10	3	6	9	29=32,22
	Despise, beware	14	11	25	13	10	23	14	9	23	71=78,89
	No assist, neglect	15	15	30	14	15	29	13	15	28	87=96,67
	Insults, ridiculous	15	15	30	13	14	27	14	13	27	84=93,33
	Not forgiving	13	11	24	10	10	20	13	12	25	69=76,67
	Sequestration ...	14	15	29	6	6	12	12	13	25	66=73,33
3. Sexual	Mutilation / amputation	6	3	9	2	1	3	2	1	3	15=16,67
	Introduction object	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	6=6,67
	Harassment / attempt	15	0	15	15	2	17	15	3	18	50=55,56
	Solicitation / agreement	15	1	16	13	1	14	15	3	18	48=53,33
	Provocation / excitation	14	2	16	13	2	15	13	3	16	47=52,22
	Exhibition / provocation	3	1	4	1	0	1	3	2	5	10=11,11
	Obligation / abuse	5	1	6	2	0	2	4	1	5	13=14,44
	Penetration / consume	14	2	16	14	0	14	13	1	14	44=48,89
	Zoophilic / animal faking	3	1	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	6=6,67
4. Sociological	Forcing family, friends	12	10	22	14	12	26	14	14	28	76=84,44
	Decline family, friends	15	15	30	15	13	28	15	15	30	88=97,78
	Corrupt manners	10	7	17	7	5	12	12	2	14	43=47,78
	Limit family visits	15	14	29	15	14	29	15	15	30	88=97,78
	Communication block	15	14	29	15	15	30	15	13	28	87=96,67
	Refuse outings	15	15	30	14	13	27	15	14	29	86=95,56
5. Economical	Sharing bias	14	13	27	13	12	25	11	10	22	74=82,22
	Insensitive to the needs	14	14	28	13	12	25	10	10	20	63=70
	Refusal to study	15	14	29	10	6	16	14	10	24	69=76,67
	Child property seizure	13	11	24	12	10	22	14	10	24	80=88,89

Source: Our investigations.

We chose to comment on the first 3 upper atrocities and the last 2 lower ones.

Physical violence, atrocities of whipping, administering bodily injury and heavy, unhealthy work take respectively 98, 93.33 and 92.22%. Girls have more jobs, heavy and unhealthy at home. In punishment, boys are often flagellated, sometimes injured. Fewer atrocities, degrading works and assassination attempts have 50 then 32.22%. The latter caught more our attention: imagine why a parent, guardian or elder can attempt to kill his child or younger son under his responsibility.

Psychological violence, the overflow of reprimands, non-assistance accompanied by negligence, finally the insults exposing to ridicule take respectively 96.67, 96.67, then 93.33%. Girls have more money needs of care and beauty than boys. They see themselves unassisted when their needs are not satisfied. Thus, they can open up to possible immoral activities. The lesser atrocities were 35.56 and 32.22%. Instead of finding protective and consolation substitute guardians, some orphaned children are instead referred to their dead parents. To provide for their own needs, children are forced to perform illegal work: sexual vagrancy, enlistment in rebel armed groups, sale of prohibited drinks, and involvement in

the trafficking of arms or drugs...

Sexual violence, much more perpetrated atrocities are harassment with attempted sex, soliciting directly and having the child's agreement for fear of retribution or honour, provocation and excitement take 55.56, 53.33 and 52.22%. Two atrocities seem less perpetrated but are very pungent: zoophile and exhibition or provocation: 6.67 and 11.11%. Already at a young age, the child is trained to sleep the animals or regularly see the sex of adults. In particularity, it is an excessive atrocity: a parent, elder or guardian who sleeps with his child, his younger brother, is a double crime: rape, incest: 48.89%.

For social violence, there are forbidden families and forced families, friends. The children do not understand why they are refused to associate with such a friend, such family (97.78%): to avoid them harm including corruption of morals. Elsewhere, they are asked to limit the attendance of such other friends and families well selected (97.78%): for order and time management. The violence is to ban them without having to explain the motive. At this moment, parents who are too attentive block the communication of their children and regulate their exits. When doubt or misconduct persists, forbid them (96.67% and 95, 56%). The atrocities less suffered are those related to the corruption of morals and the formation of friends and families: 47.78 and 84.44%. It is not good to tolerate vagrancy. And age is needed.

Finally, *economic violence*, the seizure of property belonging to children, partiality in the sharing of gifts, gifts and clothing and the refusal of some children to study are observed respectively at 88.89, 82.22 and 76.67%. Unless there is an excess, apart from the refusal of some parents to give their children their education, all the measures are framing measures with common sense. Nevertheless a parent insensitive to the needs of his little ones is more than an infidel.

Briefly, used by parents to guide, monitor and train children to the right path of life, the method may seem in their eyes as violence. All excess is harmful.

III.3.2. Endurance mechanisms developed by children:

This is the phenomenal behaviour of survival and endurance in the face of violence suffered at home in silence by children: the socio-criminological consequences mentioned above. The child victim of domestic violence is (Olovia Paul 2016) in difficulty of development on all planes. It will create in him a sense of terror, make him acquire maladaptive modes of interpersonal relations, isolate him by the unavowable and shameful nature of what he lives and undergoes. He remains external to what is realized on him and in him, a victim (despite himself) of this violence. Violence is inflicted without regard or protection. In the course of time, the violence becomes more predictable and ritualized and makes him also an aggressor (Vasselier-Novelli and Heim, 2006) and insensitive to the aggressions, therefore more rebellious.

Table 3. Strategies for endurance and survival of abused children at home

Independent Variables	Dependent variables	Answers from children and former victims of domestic violence				Total % of emitted views 90/90
	Socio-criminological consequences of domestic violence against children	Street children	Retarded pupils30	Former victims		
1. Physical	Blows and wounds	Support / flee, seek other family	1-29	22-8	21-9	44/46=48,89/51,11
	Flagellation / whips	Support / flee, live in street	0-30	16-14	15-15	31/59=33,44/65,56
	Heavy work, unhealthy	Support / flee, seek a host group	9-21	19-11	20-10	48/42=53,33/46,67
	Dangerous work,	Support / flee to elsewhere	6-24	9-21	12-18	27/63=30/70
	Degrading work	Support / flee, live elsewhere	8-22	10-20	13-17	41/49=45,56/54,44
	Punishment of hunger	Support, fly / flee, eat elsewhere	5-25	11-19	10-20	26/64=28,89/71,11
	Attempt assassination	Support / flee get by elsewhere	0-30	1-30	1-30	2/88=2,22/97,78
2. Psychological	To reprimand	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	10-20	19-11	21-9	50/40=55,56/44,44
	Meditate, slander	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	11-19	23-7	22-8	56/34=62,22/37,78
	Punish hunger	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	5-25	11-19	10-20	26/64=28,89/71,11
	Reminder of dead parents	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	14-16	23-7	22-8	64/36=71,11/24,89
	Forcing illegal work	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	6-24	9-21	12-18	27/63=30/70
	Despise, beware	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	11-19	23-7	22-8	56/34=62,22/37,78
	No assist, neglect	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	10-19	22-7	20-8	52/38=57,78/42,22
	Insults, ridiculous	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	11-19	24-7	22-8	57/33= 63,33/36,67
	Not forgiving	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	22-8	26-4	27-3	75/15=83,33/16,67
	Sequestration ...	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	4-26	5-25	6-24	15/75=16,67/83,33
3. Sexual	Mutilation / amputation	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	2-28	3-27	5-25	10/80=11,11/88,89
	Introduction object	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	0-15	0-15	0-15	0/45=100%=50%
	Harassment / attempt	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	5-25	7-23	12-18	24/66=26,67/73,33
	Solicitation / agreement	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	2-28	4-24	3-27	9/81=10/90
	Provocation / excitation	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	4-26	6-24	7-23	17/73=18,89/81,11
	Exhibition / provocation	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	5-25	4-26	6-24	15/75=16,67/83,33
	Obligation / abuse	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	15-15	20-10	21-9	56/34=62,22/37,78
	Penetration / consume	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	6-24	4-26	3-37	13/77=14,44/85,56
	Zoophilic / animal fake	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	0-30	0-30	0-30	0/90=100/100
4. Sociological	Forcing family, friends	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	20-10	25-5	28-2	73/17=81,11/18,89
	Decline family, friends	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	19-11	23-7	24-6	66/24=73,33/26,67
	Corrupt manners	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	7-23	5-25	3-27	15/75=16,67/83,33
	Limit family visits	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	20-10	25-5	28-2	73/17=81,11/18,89
	Communication block	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	24-6	26-4	28-2	78/12=86,67/13,33
	Refuse outings	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	16-14	24-6	26-4	66/24=73,33/26,67
5. Economical	Sharing bias	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	25-5	27-3	29-1	81/9=90/10
	Insensitive to the needs	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	25-5	27-3	29-1	81/9=90/10
	Refusal to study	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	15-15	4-26	5-25	24/66=26,67/73,33
	Child property seizure	Support / flee, get by elsewhere	6-24	10-20	12-18	28/62= 41,11/68,89

Sources: our investigations

Domestic atrocities make children to develop various criminal behaviours. The first big risk is to find normal these violent acts and imitate them in adult age. Then escapees can fall in an illegal mechanism of survival: living on the street, joining gangs group, being thieves, beggars, being introduced to prohibited traffic, and girls to prostitution. Abnormal worst, although a very small percentage, attempted murder and sexual violence are more tolerated zoophilic.

IV. DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS:

Understanding the real consequences of the violence painted above perpetrated on children, and interpreting the atrocities endured victims is to insert them into theories of interpretations of crimes. First, let us recognize that most crimes of violence are committed directly or indirectly in the home against children without the goodwill of the perpetrators, rather ignorance [Frustration-Aggression theory]. Other forms of violence are committed in bad faith in the form of revenge, initiation or guidance, but with excess [Determinism theory]. Finally, others knowingly commit themselves to perpetuate the laws that have not yet been passed, the customs and traditions, the religion [Anomie theory]. Starting from the foundations of criminal justice, the following theories have guided us: Frustration-Aggression theory, Determinism theory and Anomie theory.

Generally, the table shows that in many homes, the bulk of domestic violence against children is committed in unconsciousness, ignorance. Indeed, the unconscious is the drive pole of the personality (Laplanche J and Pontalis JB.1981). In 1920, Freud introduced the Eros-Thanatos couple into drive theory, (Gérard Lopez, 2015), starting from the observation that compulsion to repetition challenges the hypothesis of a psyche placed under the primacy of the pleasure principle. This compulsion is a mechanism whereby a subject unconsciously reproduces the same behaviours (we understand its importance in repetitive criminal behaviour). Physical violence that is sometimes psychological: gossiping, recollection of old mistakes, heavy, unhealthy or degrading work, influence on immoral acts and / or illegal activities, insensitivity to family or social demands ... *The consequence criminal is that children are more likely to grow habitual offenders, incorrigible or recidivists.* To stop this violence in the home against children, there is nothing to punish perpetrators: parents, guardians and / or elders because retaliation can be worse than ever. Rather to inform them, to train them, to educate them, to discourage them, it is much more salutary. At a certain age, (URIBURU M.E 2013) victims must break with silence.

It is one of the very common psychological theories explaining the causes and understanding of criminal behaviour including domestic violence against children. Aggression is the result of emotions. The Frustration-Aggression theory which Sigmund Freud (1920) shows the link, states that the crime is committed when the perpetrator is frustrated. All aggression is preceded by a previous frustration to varying degrees, inciting violence, crimes of varying degrees. Frustration is often fuelled by uncontrolled emotion followed by anger.

In the home, many acts of physical and sometimes psychological violence result, in the form of punishment, release: beatings and wounds, floggings, forced labour and heavy, unhealthy, degrading; punishment of hunger, attempted murder, reprimanding too much, backbiting and slander, reminding of dead persons, contempt and mistrust, non-assistance to children, negligence, insults luring ridicule, lack of forgiveness, sequestering and kidnapping of children.

This frustration can lead to punitive social or economic decisions like prohibiting or imposing social relations, communication; insensitivity to the solicitations and needs of third parties, children at home. This is where Cornelius Williams (2017) exclaims: "Slapped babies, girls and boys forced to engage in sexual acts, murdered teenagers in their community. Violence against children spares no one and knows no limits". *The criminal consequence: Children can internalize violent and warlike culture as normal and become more dangerous in society.* Then, stopping these criminal acts against children, over education is to advise parents, elders and guardians to know how to control their emotions, to look at the law and to reflect before to act.

According to the Anomie theory although advocated by Merton and Durkheim in the division of labour (Eugene Garfield, 1987), it's stated that men who don't follow norms, rules of conduct in society are often at the root of its failure, its bankruptcy and have deviant behaviour [deviance, delinquency, crime, violence] is the result of encroaching norms or their absence.

To finally understand some of the violence described in the table above, the people supposed to protect the children martyrize them because sometimes they ignore the law, sometimes they trample it, and rare time law is absent. Contempt, negligence, sexual solicitation, exhibition are neglected crimes against morals' child. Refusing friendships with the child, non-forgiveness, controlling his communication too much, even bickering before him, leads him to develop negative ways of balance. Slowly and surely the child turns more towards the life of debauchery, criminal life. That is one way to many street children; others in conflict with the law are the case.

CONCLUSION:

Enduring an atrocity for a long time develops in everyone, especially the child, a habit. The great risk is the re-emergence in adulthood as a normal behaviour, either as revenge (Olivia Paul, 2015). Still the frustrating attitude and great

silence can be cultivated and cover all his life (Philippe PERRENOUD, 1987). We surveyed street children, retarded pupils and teachers, former victims in Butembo City / DRC. Problem was to ask why, how, with what criminological impact are children victims of domestic violence. How to protect them? The goal was to stop the violence. Naturally in presupposition, violence is silently endured in home by children. And when from it children are terribly suffering would result from ignorance, revenge or bad faith. Predictable socio-criminological consequences are: a High risk of developing violent, aggressive behaviour or outright living offending, being a danger and, even worse, early death.

In our analysis, all allegations are confirmed: ignorance, vengeance, bad faith cruelly atrociously traumatize children, distort them. Alone or in groups, these enduring atrocities predispose them to the commission of any crime: a socio-criminological phenomenon to fight. In strategies, better, States apply principles against this drama socio-criminological, under the aegis its United Nations, through Unicef. Victims must have lawyers of the State to break the chains of silence imposed by the old laws, the culture, the religion and the heaviness of the justice, suspected partisan. The rigor of the law frees better than tolerance; and life will continue.

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